

FRENCH FAIL TO RE-CAPTURE LOST TRENCHES

Four Successive Attacks Are Said by German Army Headquarters to Have Been Repulsed Northwest of Vimy in the Artois Region

ATTACK ALSO FAILED SOUTH OF THE SOMME

Russians Report Victory in Volhynia in Capture of a Hill Between Fortresses of Rovno and Lutsk—Heavy Firing on Riga-Dvinsk Front

Berlin, via London, Feb. 11.—The repulse of four successive attacks made by the French in their efforts to recapture trenches northwest of Vimy in Artois was announced today by the German army headquarters. The French also failed in assaults south of the Somme.

The western front is still the central field of military interest. The latest reports show no signs of lessening in the intensity of the violent struggle going on for several days in the vicinity of Vimy and Neuville, near the Belgian border, while further south along the line there are signs of re-awakening activity on the part of both the Germans and the French.

In Russia artillery play on the Riga-Dvinsk front is notably heavy in character, but the infantry does not appear to have been active. In Volhynia the Russians report a forward movement in the capture of a hill between the fortresses of Rovno and Lutsk, but the latest Austrian reports claim that the troops of Emperor Nicholas have been held to their old positions in Galicia and on the Besarabian frontier, despite the desperate struggle to advance. A Petrograd report, received in London, says Emperor Nicholas left for the front yesterday.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS FOR TEN DAYS

Germans are Very Busy Strengthening Their Lines Between Ypres and Armentieres, But Large Offensive Has Been Postponed.

Amsterdam, via London, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Ghent to the Echo Belge says that on the Belgian front between Ypres and Armentieres a violent artillery battle has been in progress for ten days. The Germans are very busy strengthening their lines, but the opinion prevails that they have postponed a large offensive movement until the weather is more favorable.

The allied armies are developing unprecedented activity and are constantly shelling the camps of artillery parks and military buildings in the hands of the Germans. A Camp Houthulst dispatch says that it was visited last week by 47 raiding aviators, who did considerable damage to German military property.

FORD IS WILLING TO SPEND MILLIONS

So Louis Lochner Reported and 30 Swiss Parliamentarians Decided in Favor of Participation in Neutral Peace Conference.

Berne, via Paris, Feb. 11.—A meeting of 30 Swiss parliamentarians, after hearing the report of Louis Lochner and Harry C. Evans, delegates of the Ford peace expedition, decided unanimously in favor of the participation of Switzerland in a neutral peace conference at Stockholm.

Lochner assured the meeting that Henry Ford has stated his willingness to spend several millions to promote the success of the conference, to which Lochner said all neutral countries are sending representatives.

A Swiss delegation, headed by National Councillor Scherrer-Fuclemann, was appointed by the meeting.

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Rumors of Peace Proposals Recently Made to Belgium By Germany.

London, Feb. 11.—The Belgian legation announced today that rumors circulated to the effect that peace proposals recently were made by Germany to the Belgian government are devoid of foundation.

APPROVED DISMISSAL.

Secretary Daniels Would Cut Off 82 Midshipmen.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today approved the recommendation of the board of the naval academy dismissing 82 midshipmen for failure in their studies.

TEUTONS WILL TREAT ARMED VESSELS AS SHIPS OF WAR

United States Has Been Notified Through German Embassies at Washington of That Decision.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—Germany and Austria, through their embassies here have notified the United States of their intention to treat armed merchantmen as warships after March 1. That date was fixed to give the entente allies time to signify their intention toward the recent note of the United States proposing the disarmament of merchantmen.

Berlin, via London, Feb. 11.—Austria-Hungary is to publish immediately a parallel note to the German memorandum announcing the same procedure as Germany in the case of armed merchantmen applicable from Feb. 29.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—(by wireless to Sayville)—The German government is about to issue a memorandum to neutral governments, announcing that hereafter that all armed merchantmen belonging to countries at war with Germany will be considered and treated as warships. The government contends this measure is justified by explicit instructions issued by the British admiralty to merchantmen, copy of which is said to have been obtained by the German authorities. These instructions, it is understood here, were that the merchantmen should carry guns and attack submarines on sight.

It is also stated these orders have a counterpart in instructions issued by the governments of other countries at war with Germany.

In the memorandum it is explained that Germany acquiesces neutral powers with its intentions "that they may warn their citizens against further entrusting merchantmen belonging to powers at war with the German empire."

Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, under-secretary of foreign affairs, in giving out the memorandum said: "We believe we can meet Secretary Lansing's ideas concerning submarine warfare."

He stated that action would be taken as soon as neutrals could adjust their commerce.

It was explained in the memorandum that Germany takes her present step in view of what she cites as secret instructions of the British admiralty to merchant ships to open fire on submarines. Germany further citing 19 instances wherein it is charged German submarines have been fired on by merchantmen. The memorandum concludes:

"Under the enumerated circumstances enemy merchantmen armed with guns no longer have the right to be regarded as peaceable merchantmen. The German sea forces, therefore, will be ordered to treat such vessels as warships after a short interval granted in the interests of neutrals. The German government makes neutral powers aware of this situation that they may turn their citizens against further entrusting their persons or property to armed merchantmen belonging to powers at war with the German empire."

MARSH O. PERKINS DEAD.

Prominent Woodstock Man Was a Leading Mason in Vermont.

Windsor, Feb. 11.—Marsh O. Perkins, who had been ill with a cancerous trouble for several months, passed away just before 8 o'clock last night, at his home on Cedar street, aged 67 years.

He had been prominent resident of Windsor for many years. He was a former editor of the Vermont Journal and much interested in educational affairs.

Mr. Perkins was prominent in Masonic matters, a past grand master of the grand lodge of Vermont and at the present deputy for the state of the 33d degree body. The funeral will be held at the Congregational church of Windsor on Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, the blue lodge conducting the burial service with accompanying escort. The interment will be in Ascutney cemetery.

Mr. Perkins leaves a widow, Mrs. Clara Melrose Perkins, one son, Herbert, and four daughters, Mrs. Floyd Hale and the Misses Marion, Margaret and Katherine, the latter being very ill at this time.

FAVORS LOCAL OPTION.

Rutland Trades and Labor Council Adopted Resolution.

Rutland, Feb. 11.—A resolution endorsing the principle of local option and characterizing the possible passage of the Perry bill as "a step backward to intemperance" was adopted at a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council of this city in Apollo hall last night. Plans for a "labor force" movement in this city that shall include every branch of trade at present outside the pale of organized labor were practically completed and arrangements for a mass meeting to be held some evening during the coming week were discussed.

It was announced that the work of the two organizers at present working in this city would be supplemented by the efforts of a number of other representatives of the state and national organizations of various trade unions. The men at present in the city are Fred Cederholm of Bridgeport, Conn., representing the International Association of Machinists, and Ernest Schiefer of Toledo, O., representing the same body.

WILSON MAY APPOINT LANE WAR HEAD

To Succeed Lindley M. Garrison, Who Resigned Last Night Because He and the President Disagreed on the Proposal for a "Continental Army"

EX-GOV. WALSH ALSO BEING CONSIDERED

Meanwhile Pres. Wilson Is Himself at the Head of the Administration's Plans for Strengthening the Army, and He May Retain Control

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—President Wilson found himself today personally in charge of the administration's plans for strengthening the army and working out a definite military policy, through the resignation of Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison late yesterday. The president has not selected a successor to Garrison, and it is regarded as possible that even after a new head of the war department has been named the president will continue to handle the preparedness plan himself. Secretary Garrison's resignation, followed by that of Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, took official Washington by surprise.

While Secretary Lane is being considered in official circles as the likely choice for successor of Garrison, it is understood that President Wilson has under consideration the names of two or three others. The president already has made up his mind to appoint a Democrat but he will not be from New Jersey or the South. Former Governor Walsh of Massachusetts, Secretary Houston and former Governor Harmon of Ohio are among the names being discussed.

The cabinet met today with a vacant chair for the first time since Bryan's resignation. The departure of Garrison with its possible effects on the administration's preparedness program was thoroughly discussed. Reports that there might be other resignations from the cabinet met with general denial. The supporters of President Wilson declared that he and Garrison agreed on the underlying principles of both the military and the Philippine bills but differed on the methods of carrying out the policies.

It is known that one of Secretary Garrison's principal reasons for his conviction that only a federal continental army, instead of a reorganized National Guard, could be the main military force of the nation was his belief that some day the United States may be called upon to defend the Monroe doctrine, and in that event he foresaw that the National Guard might not be available for use outside of the United States before a declaration of war.

Upon the contention, on the one hand, that the continental army or ultimately universal service was the nation's only reliance and the position on the other that no one plan could be enforced upon Congress President Wilson and his secretary of war parted official company.

Mr. Garrison's resignation was a complete surprise to official Washington generally. He made no personal explanation. Several hours before the official announcement he had boarded a train with his wife for New York and word had been passed at the department that he had gone for an indefinite stay.

The acute differences of opinion which led to the break began early in the year. There had been indefinite rumors of the possibility of the secretary of war leaving the cabinet, but they were never countenanced in official quarters. The secretary everywhere was regarded as one of the strong men of the administration upon whom the president leaned in the difficult situations, both domestic and international, which have marked his administration.

The circumstances which led up to the resignation are detailed in the secretary's correspondence with the president which was made public last night by the White House. The president, the letters disclose, believes that the training, organization and control of a military reserve should be under immediate federal direction, but is not "irrevocably or dogmatically committed to any one plan." He wrote Mr. Garrison that he could not force any specific plan on Congress and added:

"I must welcome a frank interchange of views, and a patient and thorough comparison of all the methods proposed for obtaining the objects we all have in view."

Mr. Garrison's contention that only the plans of the war department could be considered seemed to the president "wholly unjustifiable." Mr. Garrison considered "reliance upon the militia for national defense an unjustifiable impeding of the nation's safety."

In resigning he wrote the president: "It is evident that we hopelessly disagree upon what I conceive to be fundamental principles."

Mr. Garrison characterized the Clarke amendment to the Philippine bill providing conditionally for the independence of the islands within four years "an abandonment of the duty of this nation and a breach of trust for the Filipinos." The president replied it was his judgment that the Clarke amendment was "unwise at this time," but added, "I would clearly be most undesirable for me to take the position that I must dissent from that action should both houses of

Congress concur in a bill embodying that amendment." He said he must withhold judgment until the final action was before him in definite form.

OUT OF PUBLIC LIFE.

Lindley M. Garrison Says He Is Through and Won't Talk Further.

New York, Feb. 11.—Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war, announced here today that he intended to retire absolutely from politics and public life. He said he would not discuss his resignation from any political angle.

VERMONT GUARDSMAN GAVE TESTIMONY ON ARMY BILL

Adjutant-General Lee S. Tillotson Appeared Before House Military Committee in Washington—Returned to His Home Hopeful of Measure.

St. Albans, Feb. 11.—Adjutant-General Lee S. Tillotson of the Vermont National Guard returned to his home in this city last night from Washington, where with other officials of high rank in the National Guard of the country, he was called in connection with the preparation of a military preparedness bill. He appeared before the House military committee, of which Representative Greene of this city is a member.

Adjutant-General Tillotson is hopeful of the outcome of the activity in so far as it affects the National Guard in the way of strengthening it and making it a more serviceable body of troops for the national service.

Up to the time Adjutant-General Tillotson left Washington for home there was not intimation in that city that Secretary of War Garrison had any intention of leaving the Wilson cabinet, although it had been known for some time that Garrison was much disappointed that the continental army plan had failed to develop strength in Congress.

TELEPHONE CONSOLIDATION.

Bethel Telephone Co. and Rapid Telephone Co. with Bethel as Center.

Bethel, Feb. 11.—The Bethel Telephone company has filed a petition with the public service commission, praying for power to increase the limit of its capital from \$10,000 to \$50,000, and notice of a hearing on the petition at the Bethel town hall at 11 a. m.

The petition is a result of the purchase by C. D. Cushing, owner and manager of the Bethel Telephone company, of the property of the Rapid Telephone company, owned by M. H. Hazen of South Royalton, together with about 60 miles of pole lines belonging to the New England company, hitherto leased by Mr. Hazen. The consolidation affects telephone patrons in about 18 towns and is expected to result in gradually improved equipment and service. Extensive repairs will be made on the lines next summer. The main exchange will be in Bethel and there will be exchanges at South Royalton and Rochester.

A satisfactory traffic arrangement with the New England system is assured, with terminal connections at Barre and White River Junction. Connections subject to a zone limit will be made with the Orange county line, the Home Telephone company and any other local lines in adjacent territory. The system will be zoned later for toll purposes, but tolls are not expected to be greatly affected on the whole.

The deal outlined above is a virtual merger of two successful local systems which have become what they are by the energy and business ability of the parties thereto. Mr. Hazen, who now retires from the business, has seen his system grow from small beginnings 18 years ago to its present dominant position in a dozen towns, with metallic circuit and other appointments to correspond. Similarly, Mr. Cushing for about 12 years has watched the development of his system and has given it such careful personal oversight and service as account largely for its success. Both are enthusiastic telephone men and have succeeded because they deserved to succeed and knew their business to the smallest details.

Incidentally, Bethel becomes one of the most important telephone centers among the towns of the state. The towns covered by the consolidation include Granville, Hancock, Rochester, Stockbridge, Pittsfield, Bethel, Barnard, Pomfret, part of Woodstock, Hartford, Chelsea, Washington, Tunbridge, Royalton, Stratford, part of Brookfield and part of Randolph.

MARBLE WORKERS GET RAISE.

And Others at Clarendon Given a Nine-hour Day.

Rutland, Feb. 11.—Raises in wages for the employees of the Vermont Marble company and a nine-hour working day at the same wages hitherto paid for 10 hours for the employees of the Clarendon Marble company are the two latest developments in the Rutland county labor situation, which has lately exhibited vague signs of unrest.

The raises given by the Vermont Marble company will result, it is said, in the abandonment of the policy hitherto pursued by the company giving quarry machine operators annual bonuses. The increase was not a general one, but it is said that a majority of the employees at the West Rutland plant and a number of those employed in the company's Center Rutland plant are affected.

The advances range from one cent to 20 cents per day. The machine runners, who have been receiving \$1.80 a day, will now receive \$2.00 a day. This is practically the largest advance given.

The action of the Clarendon Marble company in adopting the nine-hour schedule at the old 10-hour day rate, is in effect an increase of 10 per cent. The Clarendon company pays its machine runners \$2.20 a day, and a company official states that the lowest wage paid by the concern is about \$2 a day.

The 125 men employed at the Clarendon company's plant are working in day and night shifts in an effort to keep pace with orders. Orders enough to keep the plant going at full capacity for the next eight months have already been received, according to a statement made by the manager yesterday. The company plans to enlarge its plant materially in the spring.

TWO NEGROES SEEK RE-TRIAL

Were Convicted of the Murder of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr

NEW EVIDENCE IS THEIR CLAIM

Cecil Brown and Henry Spellman File the Motion Through Attorney

Providence, R. I., Feb. 11.—Cecil Victor Brown and Henry H. Spellman, the negroes found guilty last Saturday of the murder of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, today through their attorneys filed a motion for a new trial, claiming that new evidence had been discovered and other grounds.

FUNERALS OF BARRE WOMEN.

Mrs. J. M. Stevenson and Mrs. E. H. Miller Buried Yesterday Afternoon.

Funeral services for Mrs. Helen (Campbell) Stevenson, wife of John M. Stevenson, whose death at her home, 109 Washington street Tuesday forenoon followed a week's illness of pneumonia, were held at the house Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Edgar Crossland, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, was the officiating clergyman and the bearers were: Albert Jones, George Blake, William McDonald and Otis Mellin. Interment was made in Hope cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Agnes H. Miller, wife of Edward H. Miller, who passed away at her home 80 Prospect street Tuesday morning, after a prolonged illness, was held at the house Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. J. R. Reardon, pastor of the Universalist church, officiating. The bearers were members of the Barre staff of the Y. T. & T. Co., by whom Mrs. Miller is employed. They are: George Collamer, Otis W. Lewis, Lester Newton and P. Murphy. During the services Mrs. Isabelle Cantlay Hall sang two selections. There were several fine floral tributes. Interment was made in Hope cemetery.

Floral tributes included the following: Pillow, husband and sister; carnations from laundry workers, Miss Jane Wright, Miss Catherine Reid, Miss Mary Reid, Miss Cecelia Dowers, Miss Elsie McDonald, Mrs. Lena Bartlett, Mrs. Margaret Nelson, Mrs. Lizzie Manning, Mrs. Sarah Stewart, Miss Josie Pittsfield, Mrs. Ellen Smith, Ernest Little; carnations, Mr. and Mrs. J. Canton, Mr. and Mrs. William Stacy, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Mower, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Romanos; carnations, Mr. and Mrs. John Condon, Christie Hendry; carnations and roses, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Merrill; carnations, Mrs. E. F. Labell; carnations, Mr. and Mrs. John Knox; narcissus, Rose A. Pierce; carnations, Mr. and Mrs. Dean Slack; carnations, Mr. and Mrs. George Collier; pink carnations, Mrs. L. A. Houghton; carnations, employees of the Vermont Tel. & Tel. Co.

Funeral of Marquis James Canton.

Funeral services for Marquis James Canton, of 70 Prospect street, whose death Wednesday at the age of 14 months, followed a brief illness, were held at the house Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The bearers were O. N. Canton and Harold Stacy, uncle of the child, and interment was made in the Catholic cemetery on Beckley street.

The flowers were many and beautiful, including: White carnations and narcissus, Mr. and Mrs. James Canton; pink and white carnations, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bushy; white carnations, Mr. and Mrs. William Stacy; pink and white carnations, Mr. and Mrs. Okey Canton; white narcissus, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Romanos; pink and white carnations, Miss Nellie Bianchi; hyacinths and roses, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mower and Beatrice; pink and white carnations, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Canton; pink and white carnations, Edward Miller and Miss Katherine Miller; pink and white carnations, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Ducharme; white narcissus and carnations, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tacy; white carnations, Mr. and Mrs. James Lamb; narcissus, Miss Bessie Kee; Miss Leona Lamb, Mrs. Mary Gony; pink and white carnations, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Carroll.

Funeral of Mrs. Margaret Roben.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Roben, whose death occurred this morning and whose obituary appears on another page of today's paper, will be held at 174 South Main street, Barre, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and interment will be in the family lot in Hope cemetery.

WOMAN ORDERED COMMITTED.

Mary John of Barre Lost Case in Vermont Supreme Court.

The February term of supreme court was adjourned yesterday afternoon, after having been in session about ten days, and the four justices who reside outside Montpelier, left on the evening train for their respective homes. Chief Justice Loveland Munson left this morning for Manchester.

Several cases were argued yesterday morning and the court was notified that the cases were withdrawn in the case of State vs. Valerie Bergson, convicted of selling intoxicating liquor, and the sentence will be executed. In the case of Mary John of Barre, convicted of selling liquor, and who appealed from Barre city court, the court upheld the lower court and the woman was ordered committed to the house of correction. The case was argued at this term of court, R. A. Hoar appearing for the respondent, in the list of the more common of the

PREVENTING DISEASE IS A POSSIBILITY

Dr. S. Dana Hubbard, New York Health Expert, Told Barre Audience Last Evening How It Can Be Accomplished.

The Vermont State Medical society, in cooperation with local physicians, was responsible for a lecture delivered in the Barre opera house last evening by Dr. S. Dana Hubbard of the New York City department of health, on the subject of "Best Methods for the Prevention of Contagious Diseases."

Dr. G. G. Marshall of Rutland, chairman of the committee of public health of the society, is largely instrumental in conducting this campaign which is, as Dr. Hubbard says, "a campaign on the prevention of disease." The lecture last evening was one of four which Dr. Hubbard was asked to deliver in this state, the other three to be given at Rutland, St. Albans and Burlington.

The speaker was introduced by Dr. J. H. Woodruff, who explained in a few words the purpose of the campaign and the results which the physicians of the state hoped to gain by it. The lecture was illustrated by many beautifully colored stereoscopic slides which served to bring out more clearly the points explained by the speaker and incidentally gave the audience a good idea of the conditions in the streets and tenement houses of New York with which the doctor and his associates have to deal in their every day work. The evil results of congested conditions in the tenements, the lack of care in the disposal of refuse, and the evasion of the law in regard to the proper covering of foodstuffs in the markets and the use of ice were all shown up, as well as the careful attention given to the children in the schools, the treatment of minor diseases and the instruction of the parents in regard to the ideas to be instilled into the minds of their offspring.

Perhaps the most instructive of the slides to the audience last night, as well as those most likely to leave the most lasting impressions, were a series of pictures taken of people in the various stages of some of the more common diseases. These slides showed the appearance of the body when afflicted with measles, scarlet fever, chickenpox and smallpox so clearly that the appearance of these symptoms might be readily recognized by other members of the patient's family and lead to the immediate summons of proper medical attendance.

Dr. Hubbard stated at the outset that he had no desire to antagonize any member of his audience by the portrayal of such facts and to avoid the possibility of this he made no effort to show the most serious cases of the evils which he and his associates are trying to reform. The first section of his address was a brief sketch of the lives and work of certain men who have been instrumental in discovering methods of prevention and curing disease.

The speaker dwelt at some length on the value of vaccination and the use of anti-toxins and quoted statistics from his experience to prove the veracity of his statements. The mosquito as the carrier of the yellow fever germ was referred to as well as the common house fly with the many diseases which he is known to convey from people afflicted with them to the food of well persons.

Welcome the Health Officer.

"Health, said Dr. Hubbard, can only be secured through a combination of public effort and private cooperation. The visit of the health officer, our friend with knowledge and authority, should be welcomed rather than feared and dreaded." The doctor does not believe in the imposing of needless restrictions on the individual which have the effect of antagonizing him rather than making of him a friend of the cause.

In speaking of the danger of the contamination of the food which we eat the speaker mentioned milk as especially dangerous. "Milk, in my estimation," he said, "has scattered more contamination than any other one thing." He explained that no milk was absolutely safe until it had been "pasteurized," that is, placed on the stove and heated to a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes. This in no way affects the milk but does kill the germs.

The doctor pointed out the mistake of valuing the regularity of the child's attendance at school above his health and advised the detention of the child at home with proper care when troubled with sore throat or colds. He also pointed out the value for grown people as well as children of a few moments of genuine relaxation at some time during the day. The value of sunlight as a destroyer of germs was also shown by the relating of incidents from his own experience.

A few words were devoted to the proper care of babies with the object of lowering the death rate among young children. Views were shown on the screen of the fresh air hospitals for the curing of pneumonia patients.

The latter part of the lecture dealt with the source of danger to men employed in various occupations, stone cutting ranking fourth in the list in respect to the percentage of consumptive men employed. The speaker explained that the danger lies not so much in the occupation as in the class of tools which are used. He showed on the screen a picture of a sand blast tool used in working marble which he described as safe because the dust was all carried away from the face of the operator. Various kinds of safety masks were also demonstrated.

Economic Losses from Disease.

Although he did not reach this point in his lecture of last evening, Dr. Hubbard is a fund of demonstrating from a purely economic standpoint, that it is unprofitable to allow the spread of disease. Quoting from statistics gathered by Prof. Fisher, head of the department of economics at Yale university, he shows that for every death by typhoid, there are on the average eight new cases. These represent an average loss of 75 days' time for the person afflicted or about one-fifth of a year's work. Counting the average yearly wage at \$300, this means a loss by this one disease of \$20,000 a year in wages in the United States. Counting in the deaths at the valuation of \$4,000 for a life raises the amount to \$100,000,000 per year, while the losses to others, doctors' fees, nurses' wages and funeral expenses bring the total up to something like \$157,000,000 annually from this one disease, which ranks fourth in the list of the more common of the

BUILT FIRST STONESHED

John S. Collins, a Pioneer Granite Manufacturer of Barre, Died Today

WAS APPOINTED AS SHARPSHOOTER DURING THE CIVIL WAR

John S. Collins, known as the pioneer Barre granite manufacturer, and the last of an early generation of granite cutters in this city, died at his home, 5 Hill street, this morning at 1:30 o'clock. Mr. Collins was nearing his 92d birthday and was therefore one of the oldest persons in Barre. Death was due to a general breakdown, although at the last he suffered from an illness that resembled the grip. The only near relative surviving is his daughter, Mrs. Albertina Albin of Barre. Five grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren are also left.

FUNERAL SERVICES WILL BE HELD AT THE HOUSE SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK

Funeral services will be held at the house Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock and interment will be made in the family lot at Elmwood cemetery. Mr. Collins' career after he finished a three-year enlistment with a Vermont regiment of sharpshooters in the Civil war, was closely linked with the development of Barre granite in the earliest days of the industry. He was born in Corinth May 11, 1824, and attended the common schools in his native town. As a young man he went to Holland, Me., where he was married to Annie Hanson, to whom three children were born, one of them being Mrs. Albin. Enlisting as a sharpshooter soon after the outbreak of the war between the states, Mr. Collins had an honorable record of service. He was a prisoner in Libby prison and endured unusual hardships in that inclosure in common with thousands of Union soldiers.

Brayley's history of the granite industry of New England speaks of Mr. Collins as coming to Barre in 1865. For three years he worked for Ira P. Harrington, having previously learned the granite cutter's trade in Quincy, Mass. In December, 1868, he erected what now seems to be a stoneshed of small proportions at the base of Hill street, near the spot where the Barre & Chelsea railroad crosses the street at the present time. He employed several cutters and gained for his plant a reputation for turning out good monuments. Among the products of that early stoneshed are memorials erected to George Camp in Orange, to Aaron King in Tunbridge and to James Kinney in Elmwood cemetery. Granite manufacturers in those days did not know the advantages of pneumatic tools and many other labor saving devices of later years. Mr. Collins lived to see undreamed of strides in the development of the industry in Barre and to the last he retained a deep interest in the welfare of the city. He retired from the granite business more than a quarter century ago.

His first wife having passed away in 1867, Mr. Collins was married Dec. 6, 1868, to Miss Martha J. Wason, the ceremony taking place in Corinth. Mrs. Collins' death occurred in Barre Feb. 8, 1902. The deceased was a member of R. B. Randall post, No. 56, Grand Army of the Republic.

INSURANCE RATE COMMITTEE VIEWS BARRE CONDITIONS

Representatives of New England Fire Insurance Exchange Also Conferred with Members of Barre Granite Manufacturers' Association.

Rating committee representatives of the New England Fire Insurance exchange are in the city investigating Barre's fire protection system, including the location of hydrants, etc., alarm boxes, and the water sources. Yesterday members of the committee met the Barre Granite Manufacturers' association and discussed the question of insurance. Inasmuch as the association is on the eve of forming a co-operative fire insuring company of its own, the visit of the exchange representatives to manufacturers' headquarters is regarded on all sides as significant.

Persons who were present at the conference were non-committal when interviewed as to the outcome, although it was stated that no action was taken. In the fall of 1915, the association took steps to relieve its members of insurance rates that were described as oppressive. Early in January, the state insurance commission, after holding a hearing here, seemed to look with favor on the proposal to organize a mutual company, and as for the manufacturers, they have only been awaiting the granting of a charter before organizing. Several members of the association, indeed, have gone so far as to cancel policies placed with private companies.

So it develops that yesterday's conference was the first occasion of a meeting between the insurance men and the manufacturers. It is stated that the rating committee, so called, of the exchange is making a tour of inspection in New England cities for the purpose of grading the fire hazards according to the adequacy of the fire protection system in each community. To this end, the purpose of the rating committee, some significance is attached, because of its bearing on the situation locally. Barre manufacturers made their protest on the ground that the measures for fire protection in this city are much more adequate than in other towns and cities near by, although the insurance rates for stoneshed property remain the same.

contagious diseases. "Unchastity, ignorance, and recklessness are the sole causes of typhoid," adds the doctor, "and all these evils and tragedies are absolutely unnecessary."